

REMARKS

The Office Action dated April 9, 2003 has been received and carefully noted. The following remarks are submitted as a full and complete response thereto. Claims 1-13 are pending in the present application and have been examined. Claims 1-13 are again respectfully submitted for consideration.

Claims 1-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over International Application WO 96/18273 (*Doe*) in view of *Stahl* (USP 5,784,450). Applicants note that this rejection is similar to some of the prior rejections made in view of *Doe*. The above rejection is respectfully traversed based on the remarks that follow. Specifically, Applicants respectfully assert that *Stahl* is not pertinent to the present invention, in that *Stahl* does not disclose what it is alleged to disclose.

The present invention is directed to, according to claim 1, a location updating method in a communications system having a number of private branch exchanges and at least one telephone exchange. The communications system is connected to a public integrated services network and an intelligent network (=IN). The method includes the terminal sending, in connection with a call setup, a location updating message to a private branch exchange and the private branch exchange sending a call setup message to the exchange. The private branch exchange adds the location information and the identity of the terminal to the call setup message and the telephone exchange sends a node of the intelligent network a service request, the service request including the location

information and the identity of the terminal. Additionally, the node of the intelligent network adds the location information of the terminal to the subscriber number.

In addition, the present invention is directed to, according to claim 8, a private branch exchange having first interface means for interfacing to an exchange having a service switching point for interfacing to a service control point of an intelligent network and second interface means for interfacing to base stations of a telephone system supporting wireless terminals, each having an associated identity. The private branch exchange is adapted, in response to a location updating of one of the terminals, to assign location information for the terminal in question and to send the location information to the exchange in a message that is suitably formatted so that the service switching point re-sends the location information to the service control point.

The present invention is also directed to, according to claim 10, an arrangement for location updating of a wireless terminal in a communications system, the arrangement having a number of private branch exchanges and being in connection with a public integrated services network and an intelligent network. The wireless terminal has means for sending a location updating message in connection with a call setup to a private branch exchange and the private branch exchange has means for sending a call setup message to an exchange. The private branch exchange has means for allocating location information to the terminal of the wireless network and the private branch exchange has means for adding the location information and the identity of the terminal to the call setup message. The exchange has means for sending the location information and the

identity of the terminal to a node of the intelligent network in connection with a service request and the node of the intelligent network has means for adding the location information and identity of the terminal to the subscriber number of the terminal.

Applicants note that in the third Office Action (22 February 2002), the Office alleged that steps 1 and 2 of claim 1 (and the elements cited in the preamble) were disclosed by *Doe*. The Office acknowledged that *Doe* did not disclose steps 3 or 4 of claim 1. In that Office Action, it was also alleged that steps 3 and 4 were disclosed by *Huotari* (US 6 044 264), where that rejection was subsequently dropped.

The third office action of 22 February 2002 stated, in part, that “Doe does not specifically disclose that [the] exchange sends [a] service request including adding the location information and the identity of the terminal to a node [of the intelligent network, SCP] and [that the] SCP adding the location information of the terminal to the subscriber number.” In contrast, in the present (fifth) Office Action, the Office now alleges that *Doe* does not disclose the last element (ie step 4 of claim 1). The missing element is then allegedly found in *Stahl*.

More specifically, the Office Action makes reference to column 5 lines 20-28 of *Stahl*. But this passage is not easily understandable when separated from the context, and a description of *Stahl*'s figure 2 is necessary. *Stahl* addresses a problem in which the 12- or 15-digit limitation on telephone numbers may restrict the range of available telephone numbers when a call is routed from a public network to a private network. In *Stahl*, the

E1 - E6 are terminals, SSP1/SSP2 are exchanges in the public network, and the EX1 - EX4 are private network/branch exchanges.

First, applicants respectfully assert that *Stahl* entirely fails to disclose location updating. The last two steps of claim 1, i.e. the ones which the Office allegedly finds in *Stahl*, relate to a technique in which the telephone exchange and the IN node (SCP) cooperate to update the terminal's location. As far as can be determined, *Stahl* discloses a technique in which the terminal is permanently in a private network, and all the SCP has to do is determine (based on the numbering plan), which private network the terminal is in. Thus there is no "location updating" in *Stahl*. As discussed above, the location updating is also recited in independent claims 8 and 10.

Even if individual elements from *Stahl* are added to *Doe*, all of the elements of claims 1, 8 and 10 are neither taught nor suggested by the references. Examination of *Stahl*'s figure 2 reveals that P1 to P3 are parts of the number N1 dialed by terminal E1. P1 is the service code, P2 designates the private network and P3 is a short number of the B subscriber within the private network. The element P2 could arguably correspond to the term "location information" in the present invention, but the SCP does not "add the location information of the terminal to the subscriber number" as required by claim 1. *Stahl*'s SCP receives number N1 and divides it (=the number N1) into two parts N2 and N3. To overcome the problem underlying *Stahl*'s invention, i.e. the 12/15-digit limitation, the two parts N2 and N3 are conveyed via different routes to the private branch exchange EX4. But the essential fact is that *Stahl*'s SCP merely divides the called

subscriber's number N1 into two parts N2 and N3, without "adding" anything even remotely resembling a location information to the subscriber's number.

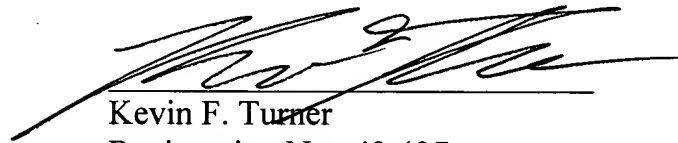
The passage actually cited by the Office, namely column 5 lines 20-28 of *Stahl*, discloses that the SCP may request further numbers from the terminal E1. These numbers are added to the number N1 to form a new number N1' which is processed like the number N1, but N1' may comprise more than 12 digits. *Stahl*'s SCP does not "add" terminal identity and location information because the location information (part P2) is already included in the number N1 dialed by the originating terminal E1.

As such, Applicants respectfully asserts that *Doe* and *Stahl* fail to teach or suggest that "the node of the intelligent network adds the location information of the terminal to the subscriber number," as recited in claim 1. Similar elements of claims 8 and 10 are also neither taught nor suggested by the cited prior art references. Thus, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claims 1, 8 and 10 in view of *Doe* and *Stahl* is improper and should be withdrawn. By virtue of their dependence on the independent claims 1, 8 and 10, claims 2-7, 9 and 11-13 are similarly asserted to be allowable over the cited prior art. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the allowance of claims 1-13 and request that the application be allowed to pass to issue.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the applicant's undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

In the event this paper is not being timely filed, the applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account 50-2222.

Respectfully submitted,



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